

**NEIGHBORHOOD  
EDGE**

The Neighborhood Edge area is the least dense, most purely residential zone of the neighborhood. The size varies as a proportion of the overall area depending on whether the neighborhood is more rural (village-like) or urban (town-like).



**NEIGHBORHOOD  
GENERAL**

The Neighborhood General area is mixed in function, but principally residential. It has a generalized character, and is usually the largest area of the neighborhood.



**NEIGHBORHOOD  
CENTER**

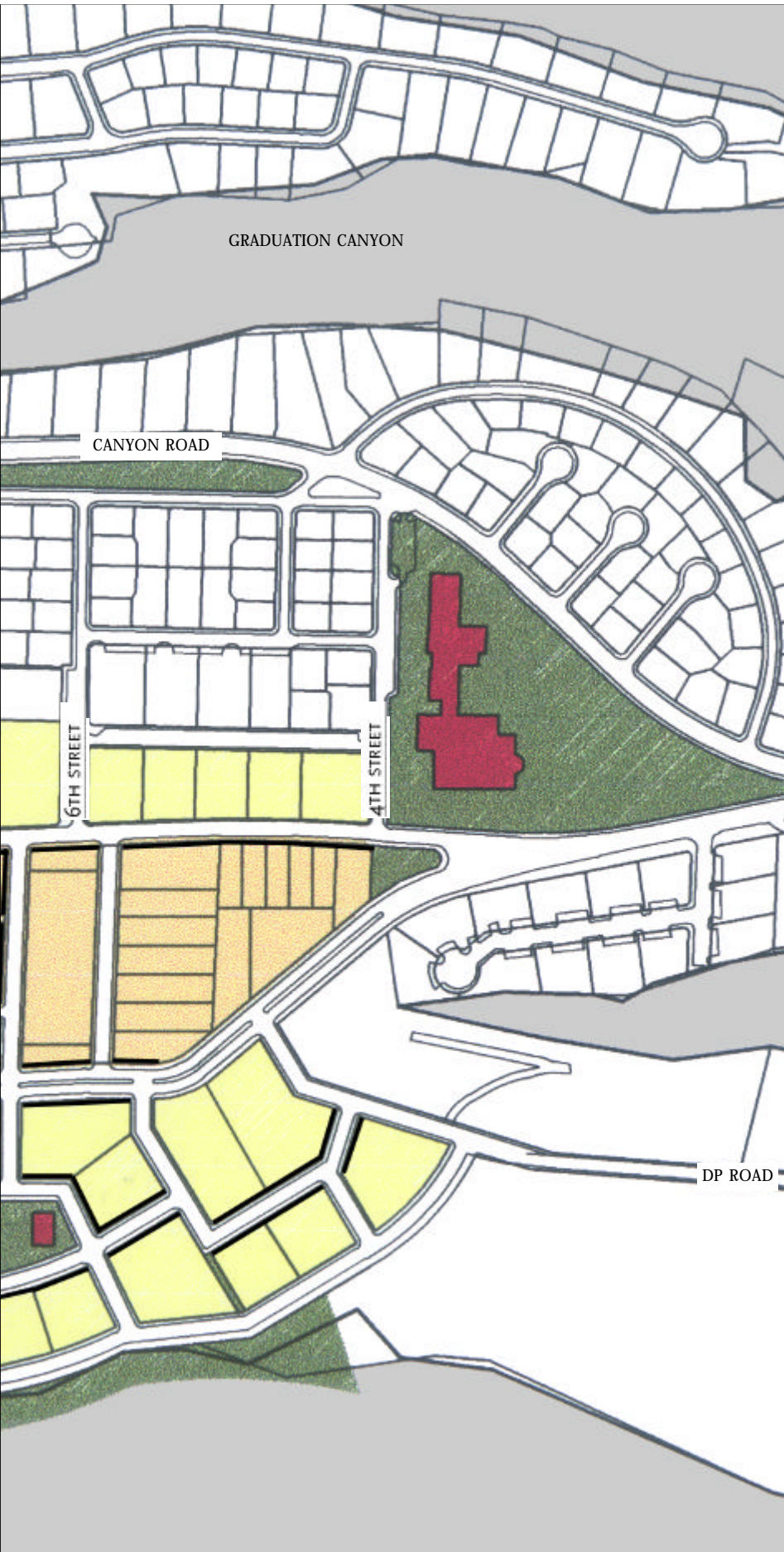
The Neighborhood Center is a where many uses and activities occur for a single neighborhood, rather than the whole town. It is usually at a central location, within walking distance of the surrounding, primarily residential, areas. Retail, office, and multifamily housing occur in this areas.



**TOWN CENTER**

The Town Center is the most dense business, service, and institutional area. It is shared by all neighborhoods in Los Alamos, and straddles the major thoroughfares at their most active intersections - Main Street as it crosses Central Avenue and Trinity Drive.





## B. THE MASTER PLAN

### 3. REGULATING PLAN

THE REGULATING PLAN IS THE CONTROLLING DOCUMENT FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL DIS-  
position of projects within downtown Los Alamos. Five general urban cate-  
gories along with the civic infrastructure improvements combine to make up  
the fabric of the Downtown.

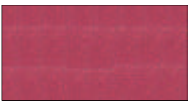
These five urban categories are based on intensity of use, ranging from the  
public use of parks and entirely civic buildings, to most intense use of the town  
and neighborhood centers of very active buildings that are primarily commer-  
cial, to a general neighborhood of evenly mixed live/work structures. The  
neighborhood edge is predominately residential, although like all sectors, it  
can accommodate a mix of uses.

The specific building types subject to urban regulations are further defined in  
the Development Code according to each urban category. These types are  
meant to be specific about a range of heights, widths, setbacks, and uses while  
still remaining general about architectural character. This guarantees compat-  
ibility among buildings on the same street and seamless connections to other  
streets and blocks. The individual buildings will still have the flexibility to  
develop according to market conditions, and will create an authentic variety of  
an incremental nature. In their form, they are all compatible with each other  
as they define a public realm of shared space in streets, plazas and parks. The  
concentration of similar types and intensities helps to create recognizable dis-  
trict character. Parking follows both the Park Once concept and the center  
block typology explained in the Development Code.

Because of their functional and symbolic status, civic buildings should reflect  
the open democratic debate inherent in their public nature, and they therefore  
should be reviewed by the planning and zoning commission as is presently  
done.



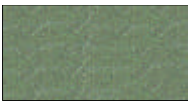
CIVIC BUILDINGS



Civic Buildings are honorific structures with his-  
torical or cultural status for the entire communi-  
ty. Civic buildings are unique and monumental  
in nature. They are initiated, scrutinized and  
approved by the City as befits their functional  
and symbolic importance. Their only require-  
ments are the dignity and practicality with which  
they serve their purpose. The Regulating Plan  
identifies sites for civic buildings, but as a build-  
ing type, they are not governed by the  
Development Code, but are reviewed by the  
Planning and Zoning Commission.



PARKS



Parks describe a range of public open space,  
including large formal parks, plazas, squares and  
wilderness preserves.